

## LION HUNTER HAS FARM IN JUNGLE

Lord Delamere Conducts Model Dairy Farm on Equator in Africa.

## TALES OF CHASE AROUND

Natives Credit King of Beasts With Nine Out of Ten Tombstones.

MOMBASA, British East Africa, Feb. 9.—Lord Delamere, who, it is reported has been charged with claiming property to which he was not entitled at Nairobi, in this province, is famous as a mighty hunter. He almost holds the record for lions, and has had a whole series of thrilling adventures in the Dark Continent.

Lord Delamere married in England in 1892 a daughter of the Earl of Enniskillen, and shortly afterwards Lady Delamere accompanied her husband on an African hunting expedition.

It was his big game shooting experiences in this region that led Lord Delamere, four years ago, to purchase a large estate of acres and to devote his whole attention to the cultivation of land and the raising of stock. Though the equator line runs through his estate it lies 7,000 feet above the sea level and enjoys abundant rainfall. Already Lord Delamere has 1,000 acres under cultivation, and he runs a fine model dairy, which is in every way a success.

As regards his stock, he has crossed native cattle with selected shorthorns, and it is curious to know that the hump of the native cattle disappears at first cross.

Lady Delamere has a herd of 17,000 head, besides some 15,000 native sheep, a flock of sheep bred from Australian ewes, and a large stock of Berkshire and Yorkshire pigs.

Flower Garden and Railroad. Lady Delamere has made the ranch home with a beautiful flower garden. The railway from Mombasa forms one of the boundaries of the estate, and dairy, farm buildings, and homesteads are connected by telephone.

This city, the port of the province, is up to date, has a first-class hotel, and from here one travels to Nairobi by train, passing through a country alive with zebra, antelope, lion, rhinoceros, ostrich, jackal, and elephant.

As soon as the coasted belt is passed the traveler arrives at a highland region, where the climate allows white men to live and flourish, and which offers better prospects for farming than most of the regions of South Africa.

Nairobi, the inland capital, is a busy town with some 10,000 inhabitants, containing stores, hotels, and government offices.

Unfortunately for the protectorate, it has been administered until the last year and eight months by the British foreign office, which regarded this country as a sort of annex of India, encouraged Indian immigration and set up a government on the Indian model. This system of government still continues, and Lord Delamere is being charged under certain sections of the Indian penal code.

Although progress and civilization are evidenced in the protectorate, much of the British East Africa remains a veritable happy hunting ground. The country contains a variety of excellent shooting routes, where the sportsman can obtain something he will see in few other countries of the world.

Home of Hunting Yarns. It has been said by a cynic that "where the sportsman is there is the liar also," and "tall" sporting stories seem to flourish amazingly in this climate. Here are two charming specimens:

A month or two ago a government official was out on safari, and being unable to get sufficient porters, he commandeered a convict chalangang. About two days out the sergeant in charge reported one convict sick. "Unlock his chain," said the rate official. "I have lost the key," answered the humble sergeant. "Then chop the man's beastly head off," retorted the official, suddenly becoming facetious. The sergeant, saluting respectfully, departed and carried out to the letter his superior's instructions.

Of course, there is not the slightest truth in this story. Here is another of the same sort.

Recently a well-known man was hunting elephants or "tuskers," as they are usually called here. He camped with a friend one night not far from a mountain, and they made up their minds to strike camp before daylight next morning, as they had been tracking a "tusker" for two days. Before dawn the camp was struck, the packs were put on the donkeys, and the orders given to march. Daylight arrived about an hour later, and with it the discovery of two lions among the donkeys, carrying their packs quite peacefully.

The sportsman will find many things other than game to interest him, and not least among these are the habits of the different tribes. Among the true lion stories one stands pre-eminent as showing the coolness and pluck of some men in case of danger.

Three residents of the town of Nairobi had gone for a few days' shooting on the farm belonging to one of them. Arriving at the farm, and hearing from the head boy that a lion and lioness were in the vicinity, they arranged to get them.

The lion was secured that day, but his consort, having lost her mate, was more difficult to handle. The party proceeded for two days to ride down the homestead, and at last came up with her. One of the party was unfortunately about half a mile behind the others, his pony being rather tired. The lioness, charged, and one man fell, but missed. In an instant the great cat had her teeth and claws into his side and dragged him from his horse.

His friend dismounted and approached the lioness, but like a flash she turned, springing on him, tore away half his face and mauled his right arm and shoulder badly. His friend, in spite of his injured thigh, crawled to the rescue, and with his rifle silenced the cat for once and all. He lifted his wounded comrade and took him back to the farm, a very arduous undertaking, considering his injuries.

This happened during the rains, and the doctor in his drive from Nairobi to

## CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY DRILL FOR THE ROUGH RIDERS' FUND



DRILL OF THE SOLDIERS AT FORT MYER.

Upper Cut Represents a Battery of Artillery Ready to Go Through Maneuvers. Lower Cut Is That of a Cavalryman Doing Stunts.

## Fort Myer the Scene of Benefit to Aid in Erecting Monument.

Members of the First Volunteer Cavalry, commonly known as "Roosevelt's Rough Riders," and their friends, are considerably elated over the success of the cavalry and artillery drill given at Fort Myer Friday for the benefit of the fund for erection of a monument to the Rough Riders in Arlington Cemetery.

Mrs. Allen K. Capron, president and treasurer of the Rough Riders' National Monument Association, is particularly pleased with the results of the special entertainment, which was patronized by many of the leading military and naval officers, as well as members of Congress and their ladies.

Although only a small admission fee was charged, the hall was well filled and about \$300 was netted for the fund. Aside from Mrs. Capron, wife of Captain Capron, of K Troop, who lost his life at Las Quasimas, a number of the Rough Riders and members of their families were present. In the review, box, with the commandant, were Mad. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, commander of the Department of the East, at Governor's Island, who was accompanied by his entire staff. As the senior officer on the active list present, the officers commanding the troops participating in the drills saluted him especially.

It was a far more distinguished gathering than attends the ordinary drills at the army post overlooking the Potomac. Among the general officers of the army present were General Sumner, Brig. Gen. Charles F. Humphrey, quartermaster general, and members of their families.

Following the drill, General Grant highly complimented the men and officers of the cavalry troops and the batteries for their splendid work. The cavalrymen were the bareback and saddle squads of Troop F, Thirteenth Cavalry, commanded by Capt. Guy V. Pearson, and the men sharing the honors with them belong to the Fourth Battery, Light Field Artillery, under command of Lieutenant McDonald.

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## Exchange Caracas Heat For Washington Grip

Minister Russell and Mrs. Russell Found Change From Tropics Too Great, and Have Both Been Ill for Weeks.

Plunging suddenly from the heat of a tropical summer in Venezuela to the rigors of a flickle Northern winter in Washington proved too much for W. W. Russell, American minister to Venezuela, and Mrs. Russell. They have been held close in the clutches of the grip the past few weeks. Mr. Russell is now rapidly convalescing, but Mrs. Russell is still very ill.

The minister and his wife returned to their home in Washington in December, Mr. Russell having sixty days' leave. They took up their quarters at 161 Nineteenth street northwest, where they became the guests of Mr. Russell's aunt, Miss Russell, and his sisters, Miss Lucy Russell and Mrs. Brewer. They were accompanied by John Brewer, Mr. Russell's nephew and private secretary.

When they left Caracas every one who could was feeling to the mountains or seashore. The heat was intense. The American minister figured he was more fortunate than those who had to remain near the capital, for he could dodge the heat by spending the "summer" up North. When they reached Washington it was to face a blizzard, and for nearly two weeks neither Mr. nor Mrs. Russell dared to venture far from the clutches of the grip.

Wrapped up tightly in furs and feeling that they were getting acclimated, they finally began to go out to some of the many dinners and receptions given for them. Then each took a heavy cold, and since then they have been confined to the house, most of the time to the bed. Mr. Russell is now able to be about the house, but it will be a few days yet, if the weather remains severe, before he can venture down town to take up important matters with the State Department. Mrs. Russell narrowly escaped an attack of pneumonia. Mr. Brewer, to the contrary, escaped even a cold, and the weather seems to agree with him. They will return to Venezuela soon.

The farm was twice overturned and once had to swim a river. The wounded man was brought in, but to the deep regret of his numerous friends, died a few days after.

There is a saying in Nairobi that nine out of every tombstone in the little graveyard on the hill record the work of a lion. Some men are more daring in their lion hunting. Here is a rash, but happily not fatal, action of a hunter last year. He waited in the moonlight on top of some railway water tanks for lions that were reported near. Three arrived. He accounted for two and wounded the third.

Then he descended to finish his work, but the beast was on him like lightning, and man and beast struggled for life for a minute and a half within sight of several terror-stricken natives. The hunter, finally managing to release his knife, dispatched his quarry.

A very well-known official cultivated a hobby of keeping young lion cubs loose in his house. One day a big lion visited him, and as his reverence ascended the steps to the veranda two fair-sized cubs appeared round the corner stalking him. The bishop retreated and sent a letter to the gentleman complaining. The matter was brought before the then highest official in the land, who remarked to the man who kept such unusual pets, that he thought lions were cheaper than bishops, and that the one could be chained up and the other could not.

A LADY OF THE GARTER. The only Englishwoman admitted by royalty in recent years to any of the anc. orders of chivalry is Queen Alexandra, who is a Lady of the Garter. As such her majesty wears the star ribbon of the garter over the left shoulder on state occasions, the star being on the right shoulder, and when the Garter is worn at all it is clasped upon the left arm.

SMALL WONDER. Jones—I just heard that poor old Dick had died.

Brown—But I heard only yesterday that he was almost well again.

Jones—I know, but the doctor sent around his bill, and one glance at it finished Dick.—Florida Times-Union.

REAL PERSIAN RUGS CAN STAND ORDEAL OF FIRE The dusky rug salesman took a red-hot coal from the grate, and holding it before him in the fangs, puffed it to the splendid Persian rug.

"Oh!" gasped the visitor, as the costly rug sizzled and gave off a little smoke and an odor of burning.

But the salesman smiled. He threw the coal back into the grate. He pointed to the charred spot, as big as a half-dollar, on the rug's cream-colored ground.

"Record, madam," he said, "the brown entirely away. In a moment nothing of it was left. The rug came forth from the ordeal the same as before, only in that one spot the fabric was, perhaps, an eighth of an inch thinner."

A Persian rug that will not come unharmed from the first test," said the salesman. "Is not madam, would your attention?"—Philadelphia Bulletin.

## HAZARDS OF SEA JOURNEYS LESS THAN THOSE BY LAND

"They that go down to the sea in ships that do business in great waters," are relatively safer than those who travel and work on American railroads.

In 1905, according to the Interstate Commerce Commission, 3,898 persons were killed and 76,521 injured in railroad accidents in the United States; the figures for 1906 are not yet compiled. Of the killed 3,301 were employees of the railroads and 66,822 of the injured were employees. This is a painful impression that the casualties of 1906 will exhibit still larger totals.

Sea travel on the trans-Atlantic steamships is less dangerous than making the passage of Broadway at Twenty-third street. Indeed, one is more likely to be struck by lightning in bed at home than to lose one's life as a passenger by one of the old reliable lines. It is those who do business in great waters in the open sea that are relatively safer.

The record of wrecks and the death harvest for 1906 has been made up by Shipping Illustrated with the help of the United States Coast Guard. The record of 1906 is less terrible than that of 1905. Over 350 vessels were wrecked, burned, stranded, sunk, destroyed or lost without being heard from. Fifteen were burned at sea and twenty-one suffered the flames fate. We are told that the list of serious marine wrecks for 1906 is less than that of 1905.

The most appalling disaster reported was the burning of the British steamship Hankow in the China sea, with a loss of 1,450 lives, on October 14. On August 4 the Italian steamship Sirio struck one of the Homeric islands, near Cape Pales, Spain, and, owing to a panic among the crew, 150 persons perished. The ship was wrecked and the cargo was lost.

Looking down the list of wrecks you would think that the sea was a more dangerous place than the land. In almost every instance, however, the wreck was the result of a freak of nature, and the sailors were not to blame.

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## BOXING NEW YORK CITY

Thought That Gov. Hughes Will Not Interfere With Inconspicuous Bouts.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—Properly conducted by clubs with bona-fide membership, it is believed that boxing in New York city will not be interfered with by Governor Hughes.

A year ago the sport flourished in this city, and all went well as long as small clubs regulated the sport. But the greed of certain promoters brought boxing into disrepute. The small clubs were robbed of their members and attractions, and when a "club" was formed with Madison Square Garden for a "clubroom" and ten-round bouts as attractions, the "goose that laid the golden egg" was killed. These things occurred so much of the old days, and Governor Higgins finally stepped in and stopped everything.

Are Already Holding Bouts. There is every indication that boxing will soon be resumed in this city, and that precaution will be taken to prevent unscrupulous promoters from offending the authorities by abusing the privileges allowed by law. For several months the Long Acre Athletic Club has been conducting bouts in a perfectly legitimate manner. No membership tickets could be bought at the door. The Long Acre is a real club. Several times the police made arrests, but never secured a conviction.

Limited round bouts will be held at the Marlborough Athletic Club, which is planning a boxing entertainment for the night of February 18. Of all the clubs that attracted attention last winter the Marlborough was the most prominent because of the quality of its boxing shows. New York is the home of many boxers, and most of them will be found on the membership rolls of the Marlborough.

Brooklyn in the Game. The Bedford Athletic Club of Brooklyn is another organization that will make a feature of boxing in the near future. A number of other clubs in New York and Brooklyn will also give boxing exhibitions.

For a long time the New Polo Athletic Club in Harlem has been holding weekly boxing stunts, at which good boxing talent appeared. These bouts have never been advertised, but as the New Polo membership is large, nothing of the sort was needed.

Many persons believe that announcement of bouts is an indication of a fracture of the law, but such is not the case. Matches are often made at the last moment, and for this reason announcements are made in the papers.

Some Timely Advice. Boxing is a sport which has thousands of followers in New York. There should be no objection to these men joining clubs which can furnish this sport as long as the sport is conducted along legitimate lines. Matchmakers and managers of various clubs should get together and preserve the same from the influence of the men who are willing to let others take all the risks and then make everybody suffer for their indiscretions.

HOW TWO SHEEP CONQUERED PACK OF SEVEN WOLVES. "The Alaskan gray wolves travel in pairs and never attack a man unless they are famished," said Harry E. Lee, the black Siberian wolf hunter, who has been in the hands of thirty or forty, with one leader that utters sharp, piercing howls, and all the others in the herd keep silent.

"I saw a most interesting contest while on the Kento peninsula between a pack of seven Siberian wolves and two wild sheep. I was completely astounded to see these apparently defenseless sheep come out victorious over their seven opponents. It was a most remarkable thing that later I took a company of hunters to the spot and showed them the carcasses of the wolves."

"The sheep kept close to the mountains. Whenever they do wander down to the timber they are easily the prey of the hunters. But on the steep cliffs and rugged paths they have an advantage that they know."

"I was traveling up a canyon one day, and on the opposite side about a quarter of a mile away I saw two magnificent specimens of the white sheep rushing up the ravine, leaping from point to point, until they were within a few feet of a ledge, to reach which it was necessary to pass around a narrow path. The cave in which they stopped was eight or ten feet broad."

"I watched their actions with deep interest, and saw them back up closely against the wall of rock with their heads lowered toward the narrow path."

"Soon there came the help of the black wolf, and a pack of seven of these animals wheeled around the narrow path. As soon as the first one bounded from the path to the tableland, the others followed, and the sheep were then caught and killed."

"I could scarcely believe my eyes. It was about the cleverest thing I ever saw in fighting among animals. Both sheep cautiously moved to the edge of the cliff, and the wolves below and then leaped up and began to browse on some roots that hung from the rocks that had sheltered them."—Los Angeles Times.

JAPS BUILDING MILLION DOLLAR BRIDGE. At a cost of a million dollars the Japanese are about to build a bridge 3,230 feet across the Yalu river between China and New Wiju.

IN A BAD WAY. "Love," remarks an urban philosopher, "is blind, frequently dumb, and so far as advice is concerned, invariably deaf."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

RAILROADS. SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY. NOTICE—These arrivals and departures, as well as time and connections with other companies, are given only as information, and are not guaranteed.

For Petersburg, Raleigh, Wilmington, Columbia, Savannah, Jacksonville, St. Augustine, Tampa, Atlanta, Jacksonville, Memphis, Mobile, Pensacola, and New Orleans.

10:50 A. M. DAILY—Seaboard Mail. Through coaches, sleepers to Jacksonville, Fla., also through parlor car Washington to Jacksonville.

12:25 P. M. DAILY—Seaboard Florida Limited. Solid Electric-light Pullman train to Columbia, Jacksonville, Savannah, Tampa, Atlanta, Jacksonville, Memphis, Mobile, Pensacola, and New Orleans.

7:25 P. M. DAILY—Seaboard Express. Solid train with Pullman sleepers to Jacksonville, Tampa, and New Orleans.

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## Winter Resorts. ATLANTIC CITY. Marlborough-Blenheim

JOSEPH WHITE & SONS. GALEN HALL. HOTEL AND SANATORIUM. ATLANTIC CITY. One of the newest, cleanest, brick and steel buildings, with every comfort, always open; always ready, always busy.

RAILROADS. BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R. LEAVE STATION, New Jersey ave. and C st. Every Other Hour on the Old Hour.

TO PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK. NEW TERMINAL, 212 ST. NEW YORK. 7:00 a.m.—Diner and Pullman Parlor Car. 7:30 a.m.—Diner and Pullman Parlor Car. 8:00 a.m.—Diner and Pullman Parlor Car.

11:30 p.m.—Diner and Pullman Parlor Car. 12:00 p.m.—Diner and Pullman Parlor Car. 12:30 p.m.—Diner and Pullman Parlor Car.

WEEK DAYS, 7 A. M. TO 8 P. M. TO BALTIMORE. Week days: 7:00 a.m., 7:30 a.m., 8:00 a.m., 8:30 a.m., 9:00 a.m., 9:30 a.m., 10:00 a.m., 10:30 a.m., 11:00 a.m., 11:30 a.m., 12:00 noon, 12:30 p.m., 1:00 p.m., 1:30 p.m., 2:00 p.m., 2:30 p.m., 3:00 p.m., 3:30 p.m., 4:00 p.m., 4:30 p.m., 5:00 p.m., 5:30 p.m., 6:00 p.m., 6:30 p.m., 7:00 p.m., 7:30 p.m., 8:00 p.m., 8:30 p.m., 9:00 p.m., 9:30 p.m., 10:00 p.m., 10:30 p.m., 11:00 p.m., 11:30 p.m., 12:00 noon, 12:30 p.m., 1:00 p.m., 1:30 p.m., 2:00 p.m., 2:30 p.m., 3:00 p.m., 3:30 p.m., 4:00 p.m., 4:30 p.m., 5:00 p.m., 5:30 p.m., 6:00 p.m., 6:30 p.m., 7:00 p.m., 7:30 p.m., 8:00 p.m., 8:30 p.m., 9:00 p.m., 9:30 p.m., 10:00 p.m., 10:30 p.m., 11:00 p.m., 11:30 p.m., 12:00 noon, 12:30 p.m., 1:00 p.m., 1:30 p.m., 2:00 p.m., 2:30 p.m., 3:00 p.m., 3:30 p.m., 4:00 p.m., 4:30 p.m., 5:00 p.m., 5:30 p.m., 6:00 p.m., 6:30 p.m., 7:00 p.m., 7:30 p.m., 8:00 p.m., 8:30 p.m., 9:00 p.m., 9:30 p.m., 10:00 p.m., 10:30 p.m., 11:00 p.m., 11:30 p.m., 12:00 noon, 12:30 p.m., 1:00 p.m., 1:30 p.m., 2:00 p.m., 2:30 p.m., 3:00 p.m., 3:30 p.m., 4:00 p.m., 4:30 p.m., 5:00 p.m., 5:30 p.m., 6:00 p.m., 6:30 p.m., 7:00 p.m., 7:30 p.m., 8:00 p.m., 8:30 p.m., 9:00 p.m., 9:30 p.m., 10:00 p.m., 10:30 p.m., 11:00 p.m., 11:30 p.m., 12:00 noon, 12:30 p.m., 1:00 p.m., 1:30 p.m., 2:00 p.m., 2:30 p.m., 3:00 p.m., 3:30 p.m., 4:00 p.m., 4:30 p.m., 5:00 p.m., 5:30 p.m., 6:00 p.m., 6:30 p.m., 7:00 p.m., 7:30 p.m., 8:00 p.m., 8:30 p.m., 9:00 p.m., 9:30 p.m., 10:00 p.m., 10:30 p.m., 11:00 p.m., 11:30 p.m., 12:00 noon, 12:30 p.m., 1:00 p.m., 1:30 p.m., 2:00 p.m., 2:30 p.m., 3:00 p.m., 3:30 p.m., 4:00 p.m., 4:30 p.m., 5:00 p.m., 5:30 p.m., 6:00 p.m., 6:30 p.m., 7:00 p.m., 7:30 p.m., 8:00 p.m., 8:30 p.m., 9:00 p.m., 9:30 p.m., 10:00 p.m., 10:30 p.m., 11:00 p.m., 11:30 p.m., 12:00 noon, 12:30 p.m., 1:00 p.m., 1:30 p.m., 2:00 p